

The senatorial "bar" indication is that it is below zero.

Barnum is making no arrangements to inaugurate Hancock. What is the matter. Has he lost hope?

Secretary Sherman says he is very confident he can not place a three per cent. bond on the market, and therefore will oppose their issue.

There are one hundred Republican newspapers in the State which support Mr. Keyes for the senatorship. If each paper could only freeze to one member of the Legislature, where would be the Sawyer boom?

The Racine Daily Journal comes to us in a very neat form and full of news. It is an important venture in Racine, and we hope Mr. Starbuck will find the enterprise successful. It should pay, and we believe it will under his able management.

Mademoiselle Bernhardt, the flower of French actresses, and the craze of all creation, arrived in Chicago on Monday in that palatial car "City of Worcester," which was set apart for her use. Her apartments at the Palmer house have been lavishly decorated. She comes with the majesty and power of a conquering hero, and for the next two weeks will give Chicago something to talk about.

## THE SENATORIAL SENTIMENT IN ROCK.

The Oshkosh Northwestern says: The Janesville Star and Times says that Mr. Sawyer is sure to receive the support of two of the seventeen members of the Legislature from the seventh congressional district, and that Mr. Keyes cannot under any ordinary circumstances secure the support of more than three of the five. And yet there are eleven members in that district whose editors have been induced to declare for Keyes. They evidently no more represent the people than do the four Keyes papers of Rock county.

While we are quite certain that the figures of the Star and Times are incorrect, assuming that they are, the fact would not necessarily show the sentiment of the people. Mr. Sawyer will get one vote probably from La Crosse county, yet the sentiment of the people here is overwhelmingly for Keyes. Sawyer's followers here are a clique of politicians who hope to profit by his election. It has been understood all over the State that La Crosse was the hot bed of anti-Keyes feeling, but it is not so. His opponents are confined to the politicians, while the masses of the Republicans are his friends.

## THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

The Sentiment Among the Business Men of Evansville.

Some Sound Arguments in Favor of Mr. Keyes.

From our Special Correspondent.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 8.—The all-absorbing question, "who will be our next United States senator?" seems now to be the street talk, especially when that question takes a political turn; and, inasmuch as I believe the members of the next Legislature from this county who will represent us in the election of that important officer, are not only willing, but anxious, to represent the wishes of the Republicans of their respective districts, I thought it might not be out of place to give you my view, as well as of my neighbors. In the first place (I now speak for myself) if the Hon. C. C. Williams had announced himself, or allowed his friends to announce him a candidate for that office, I should have supported him to the best of my ability, for the reason that I believe him honest and competent, and in the eight years he has already served this district he has given his undivided time and talent. But after he decided not to be a candidate, I had no hesitancy in announcing myself in favor of the Hon. E. W. Keyes, of Madison. In years gone by, before I took as much interest in politics, as I do now, (and take but little interest now) when Rock county was in the same Congressional district with Dane, the leading politicians of this county used to train us smaller fry to hate E. W. Keyes, and the first we knew many of us got to hating him; and I am sorry to say I find some Republicans in the same fix yet; but I have not found any man here in quite the fix I found a man in your city yesterday. His objection to Mr. Keyes was that he was not qualified, and in less than five minutes' talk he made the statement that no man in this State could get an office, either State or National, without first consulting Mr. Keyes.—blowing hot and cold, first weak then strong; and the same man stated that he had received, while chairman of the State Central Committee, large sums of money for the purpose of carrying on the canvass of this State, which he had not properly accounted for. This was something new. I had been a small contributor to that fund from time to time as the contingencies of the case (as I thought) required it, never dreaming but the character of the men composing the State Central Committee was a sufficient guarantee for the honest disposition of that fund. Knowing as I did that the Hon. John I. Bennett, of your city, had been on said committee for a number of years with him, I immediately went to his office and made the inquiry of him direct and he said he, as one of that committee, was satisfied that every dollar of the money collected from the Republicans of this State for the purpose of the Republican canvass, had been properly and honestly expended together with a good deal of Mr. Keyes' own private funds, and further Mr. Bennett was giving him a hearty and unqualified endorsement for the United States Senate.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

On Wednesday the 12th, the thirty-fourth annual session of the Wisconsin Legislature will convene. In some respects it will be an important session. The work of electing a United States senator to succeed Mr. Cameron, whose term expires with the third of March next, will be fought with much interest. There is a powerful struggle going on for the great office. The Republicans will be responsible for the character of the election, and it is to be hoped for the sake of the honor of the State, and the purity of our politics that a fitting man will be nominated. The question will be uppermost in everybody's mind until it is disposed of, and no business of any importance will be transacted until the caucus makes a nomination. When this is out of the way, the Legislature will be in a mood to go to work, and not until then. It is therefore hoped that the question will be promptly disposed of, and the work well done.

The next question of any consideration will be the biennial session resolution which passed last winter. It then occasioned a hard struggle and heated debate. The resolution must be acted upon the second time, and if it passes this winter it will be submitted to the people next fall. There will be some opposition to it again, but the majority by which it was carried last winter gives assurance that it will pass the coming session. There is quite a strong influence against it coming from some who do not believe it is an economical measure, and from others who enjoy the work and excitement of annual sessions.

The interest bill of course comes up again. It will be strange if it should miss one session. Money is now very low especially on long time and secured good collaterals, but there are those who nevertheless believe that the Legis-

lature should take the matter in hand and legislate on the subject. In regard to this question, there is a divided opinion. A rate that is good for one part of the State will be bad for another part, and therefore it becomes a delicate question to handle by the Legislature.

The resolution granting women the right to vote was passed under peculiar circumstances. There was no intention of giving it sober thought, but in the hurry of business during the last hours of the session, it was rushed through to get it out of the way, and those who voted for it were among the many who ridicule the idea of amending the constitution so as to give women the power to wield the ballot. While this is a matter which should not be treated lightly, it hardly seems possible that much time will be spent by the Legislature in discussing the question. From the soundings made last winter there does not appear to be much hope for the resolution to succeed.

The report of the special committee which investigated the management of the State hospital for the insane, will likely move the Legislature to take some action in regard to a change in the management of some of our State institutions. The matter will probably receive a good deal of attention, and the Madison influence will be prepared to oppose any change in the system.

While there are some of the important measures to be considered, there is not sufficient amount of work to do to justify a long session. All that is necessary to be done can be done in a remarkably short time, and done well. With the Republican party rests the responsibility of making the session a profitable and economical one. The members of the party should bear this in mind, and not forget to improve the opportunity to make the session a valuable one to the State and a creditable one to the dominant party.

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## A Shrewd Parrot.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Tom Hand, the deputy constable in Justice P. J. Taffie's court, went out yesterday to seize \$20 worth of goods from Mrs. Robert Morton of No. 717 Chestnut street. When he got over there he found the house cleaned out and nothing left in it but Mrs. Morton's pet parrot, which was perched away up on a window-sill. Tom nosed all around the house, and, not finding anything, was about to leave with empty hands, when the parrot sang out, "Hilloo! Hilloo! Hilloo!" Tom looked up and saw the bird. "Here's something," said he to himself, "that's worth \$20. I'll hitch on to it." He reached up to grasp Poll, but Poll would not be seized and pecked at him and sang: "Hands off! Hands off! I'll call the peepers!"

"I'm a constable," said Tom; "I've got the papers here, and you can call whom you please."

"Durn the papers," said Poll. "Police!"

Tom made another grab, and this time he caught Poll by the throat and carried her over to court. When he got there he put her in a basket. As soon as Poll's throat was free again she opened another tirade on Tom. She called him all manner of names, and ended each sentence with, "You go to Chicago; you're no gentleman."

Poll had begun to give the court as well as the constable a piece of her mind when Mrs. Morton came in and paid the \$20 and for her. She said she would soon pay \$40 to lose her Poll. Then she picked Poll up and kissed her and carried her away, and as they went out of court Poll cried with a loud voice: "O the loafers! O the dirty loafers!"

Other officers of the court say that Mrs. Morton's parrot can "reass" loaves and more to the point "than any man they ever see."

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MADISON, Jan. 11.—There is some crystallization of officers of the Legislature. It looks now that Bradford, of Eau Claire, will be speaker. It is currently reported that McCord, of Lincoln, will withdraw in his favor, which will doubtless beat McFetridge. Tom St. George, of Racine, has the inside track for sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly. Eldred has no opposition for chief clerk. There is no apparent strife for the position of president pro tem of the Senate this year. Senator Scott can have it if he desires, but he would prefer not to accept Kelly, of Brown; Burrows, of Dane; Richardson, of Rock; Woodman, of Sauk, and Sutherland, of Fond du Lac, are mentioned for the position. Bross, of Madison, will be re-elected chief clerk of the Senate, without opposition. There is considerable strife over sergeant-at-arms—Baker, of Kenosha, and Ingersoll, of Rock, are contestants, with the chances in favor of the former gentleman. The Senate caucus is called for 2 p. m., when all doubts will be set at rest, as far as that body is concerned. The Assembly caucus will be held tonight. There is no apparent change in the senatorial question. Sawyer's friends are making claims that he will have a majority on the informal ballot, and Keyes' friends are very confident of ultimate success.

## THE CHINESE TREATIES.

The Chinese Treaties Sent to the Senate—The Immigration and Commercial Clauses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Chinese treaties were sent to the Senate to-day, and the documents were referred, in executive session, to the committee on foreign relations. The treaties relate to commerce and immigration, and it is understood that their provisions are such as detailed in these dispatches some days ago. The emperor of China agrees that the government of the United States should exercise entire control over the immigration of Chinese into this country, just as the Peking government regulates the movement of foreigners into their country. Whenever, in the judgment of this government, the immigration of Chinese labor threatens to injure the interests of this country, we may restrict or put a stop to it altogether. While the influx of Chinese is not prohibited in terms, the same end is practically accomplished by allowing our government to exercise its discretion in the premises, except in case of those natives of China who come here for other purposes than labor simply. In other words, we are not to interfere with the going and coming of Chinese subjects who seek to invest capital, engage in commerce, study, or travel; to engage in the practice of the learned professions, scientific observation or investigation. The Chinese already here have the same protection of life and property as is guaranteed to our own citizens. The commercial treaty provides that no differential or discriminatory duties shall be levied by either country at their ports to the disadvantage of the merchant marine or commerce of the other, which is, in fact, in accordance with our statutes as at present in force. It appears also that the treaties do not press to impair, abolish, or annul the Burlingame treaty, but rather defines and supplements it, and supplies regulations in certain particulars omitted in the other document. The [commercial] treaty specifies that the Americans shall not import opium into China, an article, by the way, that we do not have to export, and in return for this concession a very important consideration is provided in the way of special relief from duties on our manufactured cotton fabrics to our great advantage over English goods, as detailed in these dispatches before. It is not thought the documents will excite hostile discussion in the senate, but that the committee on foreign relations will report favorably upon them, and the senate will ratify them without loss of time. The

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Pacific slope senators are anxious for early action upon them, and will encourage promptness in the matter.

## DAKOTA.

She is Again Knocking at the Door for Admission into the Union the State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The House committee on Territories has so much business already on the calendar that it has been reluctant to hear other matters. Judge Bennett, the delegate from Dakota has been so enthusiastic in pushing his bill to set off a State by a division of the Territory, that the chairman of the committee has consented to call them together some day this week to hear him on the subject. It is not improbable that they will report the bill as the election is over, which removes, to a great extent, the Democratic objection to the admission of another Republican State.

## THE NEXT HOUSE.

The Greenbackers Who Will Vote With the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Congressman Weaver says that Congressman C. M. Brumm, of the Thirtieth Pennsylvania district, has informed him that he will vote for the Republican organization of the next House of Representatives. Herebefore the Greenbackers had had hope that Brumm would vote for their candidate for speaker. Mr. Brumm's vote will give the Republicans 147 votes, the number necessary for a quorum, exclusive of the votes of J. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn, and Nicholas Ford, of the St. Joseph (Mo.) district. Smith and Ford were each elected as Greenback-Republicans, and they will doubtless vote with the Republicans to organize the House.

## INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Mr. Denster's Bill to Regulate Inter-State Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Representative Denster introduced a bill to regulate inter-state commerce. It provides against discriminations, and entitles a party who may have been discriminated against to recover in the courts double the amount of the injury he may have received. It further provides that corporations engaged as common carriers in inter-state traffic shall each year, upon the first of October, report to the Secretary of the Interior upon the following subjects: Their capital stock, funded debt, liabilities, assets, revenue, expenditures, prosperity, number of passengers carried, amount of freight carried, rates charged, accidents, officers, employees, and such other matters as the Secretary may deem necessary. It also provides for the appointment of three commissioners, one of whom shall be a skillful lawyer, whose duty it shall be in case of any accident resulting in loss of life by the breaking of a bridge, or from other causes, to summon witnesses and take testimony, and report to the Secretary of the Interior as to the cause and blame, with such recommendations as they may deem advisable to prevent their recurrence.

## GENERAL GRANT.

Senator Logan's Bill to Place the Hero on the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The house bill to place General Grant on the retired list, having been virtually killed by reference to hostile sub-committees, the subject has been sprung in the Senate. Senator Logan's bill, introduced in the Senate to-day, is, in some respects, better for Grant than the House bill. The Logan bill proposes that the President be authorized to place Grant upon the retired list, with the full pay of a General of the army, whereas the McCook bill proposed to pay him only the amount due a General on the retired list. The difference in favor of Logan's bill is about \$4,000. This bill will undoubtedly pass the senate, but will not get out of the House military committee during the present session at least. The main advantage of Senator Logan's bill is that it authorizes the President to place General Grant in command of the armies of the United States whenever an emergency may arise.

## BERNHARDT.

How She Was Received in Chicago Last Night—What They Say About Her.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Sara Bernhardt appeared here last evening for the first time. There was not the expected crush, and there was a general feeling of disappointment in all respects.

The Times this morning says: The Bernhardt party reached Chicago in a style which might be termed imperial, and were speedily ensconced in a row of parlors at the Palmer house. The audience on the opening night was neither very large, very dressy, nor very enthusiastic. The general impression seemed to be one of disappointment over the dramatic features of the performance. The Tribune, among its comments, says:

Ms. Bernhardt's reception could scarcely be called an enthusiastic one; indeed, we fancy that most of those present were somewhat disappointed. They expected something more than they found. They expected a Rachel or a Ristori, and they found an actress, so far as could be judged from a single performance of the role of Adrienne Lecouvreur, very similar to Modjeska, and one with whom neither Clara Morris nor Mary Anderson need fear comparison. She is a much better artist than either of these last-named women, but upon the first performance we will hazard the opinion that she is not a better actress.

## Value of a Dollar.

You never know the value of a dollar until you try to borrow one, and you never know the true value of Spring Blossom until you're doubled up with Bilious Colic, Indigestion or Constipation, and you try it. Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

For sale by A. J. Roberts, and Craft & Sherer.

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Made from Grape Cream Tartar.—No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxuriant pastries. Can be eaten by Dyspeptics without fear of the ill results from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

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Milwaukee Street. Leave orders with E. V.  
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## HARNESS, BLANKETS, Etc.

W. L. SADDLER.

EAST MILWAUKEE ST., - JANESVILLE.

Opera House Block.

A Large Stock of First Class Harness and Trunks

on Hand at Bottom Prices.

## HAIR GOODS.

MRS. W. L. SADDLER.

EAST MILWAUKEE ST., - JANESVILLE.

Opera House Block.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' Hair Nets

and all kinds of Human Hair Goods.

## FURNITURE.

M. HANSON &amp; CO.

N. THE RACE, - - - - - JANESVILLE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fine Furniture, and Bedroom Sets.

Down to hard pan prices. Upholstering done

at lowest living rates. For genuine bargains

good goods, and fair dealing, call at their ware-

house.

Return when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sys-

tematically used by a bilious dyspeptic suffer-

er, and the brain, stomach and its associate organs,

the liver and the bowels, as their derangement is

rectified by the action of the Bitters, mental dis-

turbance produced by that derangement disap-

pears. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 11.

## Post-Office.—Summer Time Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office

as follows:

Chicago and Milwaukee, 1:30 P. M.

Madison and Milwaukee, 1:30 P. M.

Chicago Through, Night via Milton, 1:30 P. M.

Chicago and Way, 1:30 P. M.

Green Bay and Way, 1:30 P. M.

Monroe and Way, 1:30 P. M.

Madison and Way, 1:30 P. M.

Milwaukee and Way, 1:30 P. M.

OVER-LAND MAILS ARRIVE.

Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thurs-

days and Saturdays by, 12:00 M.

East Troy, via Rock Prairie, Mondays,

and Saturdays by, 12:00 M.

East Troy, via Johnstown, Mondays,

and Saturdays by, 12:00 M.

Wednesdays and Fridays by, 12:00 M.

Beloit stage, 11:00 A. M.

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as fol-

lows:

Chicago and Milwaukee, 8:00 P. M.

Chicago Through, Night via Milton, 8:00 P. M.

Chicago and Way, 8:00 P. M.

All points East, West and South of

Chicago, 8:00 P. M.

Green Bay and Way, including Minne-

sota, 8:00 P. M.

Northern Iowa, 8:00 P. M.

Milwaukee and Way, 8:00 P. M.

West Madison, 8:00 P. M.

including Northern Iowa, 8:00 P. M.

Monroe, Broadhead and Way, 8:00 P. M.

Madison and Way, 8:00 P. M.

OVER-LAND MAILS CLOSE.

Beloit stage, by, 4:00 P. M.

Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thurs-

days and Saturdays at, 2:00 P. M.

East Troy, via Rock Prairie, Mondays,

and Saturdays at, 2:00 P. M.

East Troy, via Johnstown, Mondays,

and Saturdays at, 2:00 P. M.

Richmond, Mondays and Wednesdays,

at, 2:00 P. M.

Emerald Grove and Fairfield, Tues-

days, Thursdays and Saturdays at, 2:00 P. M.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Daily from 8:00 A. M. to 8:00 P. M. On Sundays

from 12:00 to 1:00 P. M. Money order and Regis-

tered Letter Department open from 8:00 A. M. to

12:00 M. and from 1:00 to 3:00 P. M. during

the distribution of the mails. Stamps,

stamped envelopes, postal cards and Wrappers

for sale at East Troy wicket from 10 A. M. to 3 P.

M. Orders for stamped envelopes with return

card printed thereon, should be left at the Mon-  
ey order department.

On Saturday night only, a through pouch from

Chicago is received on the Fond du Lac train;

and on Monday morning only, a through pouch

is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7

o'clock train.

By reading this table carefully, the public can

post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and

departure of all the mails, and thus avoid un-

necessity to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

## THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The Romantic Capital of Mexico as

Seen Through American Eyes.

There is scarcely a city in either the

Old or New World whose name conjures

up such romantic ideas as does that of

the City of Mexico. The "Venice of

the Aztecs," as writers delight to call it,

where Montezuma reigned and died,

amid a civilization almost equalling that

of ancient Rome or Athens, with a popu-

lation greater at the time of the Span-

ish conquest than that of any known

city, with an incomparable climate,

lying among mountains grander than

Mont Blanc, and possessed of untold

wealth, cannot fail to be an object of

interest to the tourist who visits it or to

the reader who becomes acquainted

with it at second-hand. The student of

history who has glared over the en-

thralling pages of Prescott or Robert-

son, and whose imagination has been

fired with descriptions of temples

rude with gold and precious

stones, of snow-clad volcanoes, of mys-

tic groves and floating gardens brill-

iant with a thousand many-hued flowers,

would no doubt receive a rude shock if

he were to visit the present metropolis

of Mexico, expecting to find anything

of this sort; but the intelligent traveler

will find innumerable objects of interest

and beauty. When Cortes entered

Mexico, over three and a half centuries

ago, he found a city of some three hun-

dred thousand inhabitants living in

houses built for the most part upon

piles driven into the bed of Lake Tes-

coco. To-day the waters of the lake

have so far receded that the nearest

point is some two miles from the

town. Embankments are constructed

so that the waters of the lake no longer

inundate the town, but occasionally,

during the rainy season, the streets

are flooded, and it is impossible to have

any cellars under the houses, as there

would be no drainage. The floating

gardens are mere onion beds. The

groves of cypresses have been cut

down, and the noble descendants of

Montezuma are represented by drunken

ruffians lounging outside a pulqueria,

or corner gin-mill, or by hideously de-

formed beggars who haunt the court-

yards of the hotels. What the present

population of Mexico may be no one

here either knows or cares, but prob-

ably it is about a quarter of a million

of souls. The greater part are mestizos,

or half-breeds, and the remainder either

Mexicans of Spanish descent or Indians,

while a sprinkling of English, French,

Germans and Americans adds some life

to the dullness of the city by their clubs

and balls. The streets are all at right

angles, running north and south, east

and west, and as the names are

changed every block, it requires a life-

time to gain an accurate knowledge of

the city. This is to some extent am-

eliorated by a habit of using the same

name for blocks in the same street, but

adding first, second or third. So there

is First, Second and Third San Fran-

cisco street. But this is rarely done,

and by far the greater number of streets

have different names. Several

squares and parks ornament differ-

ent parts of the city, and the principal

drive is along a fine road, with a char-

ming view of the fine hill on which the

ancient castle of Chapultepec stands.

In almost the center of the town is

the Plaza Mayor, or great square, and

here it is that the famous cathedral is

to be found. The cathedral stands

upon the site of the great Aztec temple,

dedicated to the god Huizilopostli,

which was built in the form of a pyra-

mid, or Tzucalli, as the Indians called

it. Here Cortes found the aborigines

sacrificing human beings, and the house

that he occupied before Montezuma's

death is close by. The cathedral stands

back from the street, so that its impos-

sible dimensions at once strike the eye.

The wonderful Aztec calendar stone,

weighing some twenty-five tons, and

eleven feet in diameter, is built into the

wall of the cathedral, a mute reminder

of what was once in Mexico.

There is a rather interesting museum

near by, where the great sacrificial

stone and several of the "boss" idols

are preserved. The stone is an enor-

mous block of basalt, round and slight-

ly raised in the middle. This convex

shape was necessary, for the victim was

laid on his back on the stone, and when

his breast bone was split the body would

naturally open and allow the priest to

pull out the heart at once. In the very

center of this dissecting table is a round

hole of about six inches in diameter and

three inches in depth, from which a cut-

ting leads out to allow the blood to

flow away. The Mexicans say that 75,-

000 victims were slaughtered on this

rock; and, indeed, judging from its

grimy appearance, it



